

KHAYMOVSKIY, D. I.

USSR / Pharmacology, Toxicology. Chemotherapeutic V
Agents, Antibiotics.

Abs Jour: Ref Zhur-Biol., No 18, 1958, 85239.

Author : Khaymovskiy, D.I., Lapteva, Ye.A., Dagtyareva, N.A.
Inst : Uzbekistan Scientific Research Institute of Derma-
tology and Venereology.

Title : Permeability of Blood Capillaries in Patients with
Syphilis Before and After Treatment with Ekmonovo-
cillin, Novarsenol, and Biloquinol.

Orig Pub: Sb. tr. Uzbekist. n.-1. koshmo-venerol. in-ta. 1957,
Vol 6, 317-320.

Abstract: In 50 of 68 patients (18-50 years of age) with pri-
mary and secondary active syphilis, there was in-
creased capillary permeability prior to treatment.
Combined treatment with ekmonovocillin, novarsenol,
and biloquinol led to normalization or reduction

Card 1/2

MATVEYEV, V.N., kand.med.nauk; KHAYMOVSKIY, D.I., kand.med.nauk; LEVINSHTEYN,
M.V., kand.biolog.nauk; ABDULLAYEV, A., h., nauchnyy sotrudnik

Treating syphilitic patients with bicillin I. Vest.derm.i ven 33
no.5:59-63 S-O '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Iz Uzbekskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo kozhno-venerologicheskogo instituta (direktor - dotsent V.N. Matveyev).
(SYPHILIS ther.)
(PENICILLIN ther.)

KHAYMOVSKIY, G.D.

Control of pyodermitis at the First Moscow Kirov Watch Plant.
Vest. dermat. i ven. 39 no.4:78-80 Ap '65. (MIRA 19:2)

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' Moskovskogo chasovogo zavoda imeni
Kirova (glavnyy vrach K.P. Voyeykova). Submitted Feb. 28, 1964.

KHAYMOVSKIY, G.D.

New and rarely used antibiotics in the treatment of skin diseases.
Vest.derm.i ven. no.5:58-64 '61. (MIRA 14:12)

1. Iz kliniki kozhnykh bolezney II Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo
meditsinskogo instituta imeni N.I. Pirogova (zav. - prof. M.M.
Zheltakov). (ANTIBIOTICS) (SKIN--DISEASES)

KHAMOVSKIY, G.D. (Moskva)

Occupational dermatitis caused by work at electroplating tanks.
Gig. truda i prof. zab. 7 no.3:51-52 Mr'63 (MIRA 17:1)

1. Mediko-sanitarnaya chast' No.54 1-go chasovogo zavoda imeni
S.M. Kirova, Moskva.

SOMOV, B.A.; KHAYNOVSKIY, G.D.

Allergic dermatitis caused by gold compounds. Vest. dermat. i
ven. 38 no.10:33-36 O '64. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Kafedra kozhnykh i venericheskikh bolezney (zav. - prof.
M.M. Zheltakov) II Moskovskogo meditsinskogo instituta imeni
N.I. Pirogova i mediko-sanitarnaya chast' Nr. 54 (glavnyy
vrach K.P. Voyeykova), Moskva.

KHAYMOVSKIY, G.D. (Moskva)

Role of Russian scientist in the study of the etiology of
erysipelas; on the 90th anniversary of the discovery of the
erysipelas pathogen. Khirurgiia 40 no.12:128-129 D '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

BILENKO, M.I.; BONDAR, N.F.; LEBEDEV, V.F. [Lebedev, V.F.]; KHATMS, S.M.

Type GIP5-LI and GIP5-L2 infrared absorption gas analyzers.
Khim. prom. [Ukr.] no.1:51-53 Ja-Mr'63 (MIRA 17:7)

1. Lysichanskiy filial DKBA.

CHAYLOV, A.

Bee Culture

Simple method for hiving the swarm. Pchelovstvo, 29, No. 7, 1952.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, October 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHAYMUL'DIN, OMAR

Khaymul'din, Omar -- "On Denumerable Systems of Differential Equations in Linear Normed Spaces and the Stability of Their Solutions." Kazakh State U imeni S. M. Kirov, Alma-Ata, 1955. (Dissertations for Degree of Doctor of Physicomathematical Sciences)

SO: Knizhnaya Letopis', No. 23, Moscow, pp. 87-104.

L 24507-66 EWT(m)

ACC NR: AP6007727

(A)

SOURCE CODE

Kikas, V. Kh.; Otaman, R. E.; Kna:n, A. A.

Cement. Class 80, No. 178721

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaiki,
no. 3, 1966, 143

TOPIC TAGS: cement, clinker, portland cement, shale, bituminous shale

ABSTRACT: An Author Certificate has been issued for cement made with a portland cement clinker and additions of light ashes produced by pulverization combustions of Estonian fuel oil (Kukersite). For greater activity, solidification, and economy of clinker cement, 10 to 30% of the weight of the cement obtained, separated ashes are added; the main composition of the additive is suggested as follows:
ash size over 20 μ , 01 -- 10%
ash size from 5 to 20 μ , 00 -- 30%
ash size less than 5 μ , 15 -- 30%.

SUB CODE: 11/

SUBM DATE: 02Dec60/

[LD]

Card 1/1 BLG

UDC: 666.944.21

ANDABURSKIY, S.I.; KHAYN, I.N.

Using oxidized starch in the manufacture of wallpaper. *Bum.prom.*
34 no.6:24-25 Ja '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Tsentral'naya eksperimental'naya laboratoriya Upravleniya
kumashnoy i derevobrabatyvayushchey promyshlennosti Latvyskogo
sovnarkhoza.
(Wallpaper) (Starch)

KHAYN-MAKAROVA, G.A.

Significance of vitamins A and B complex in skeletal growth. Arkh. pat.,
Moskva 15 no.2:66-72 Mar-Apr 1953. (GLML 24:3)

1. Of the Department of Hospital Pediatrics (Head -- Prof. Ye. M. Lapskiy)
and the Department of Histology (Head -- Prof. A. N. Mislavskiy), Kazan'
Medical Institute.

KHAYNATSKIY, S.S.

24-6720

7824
SOV/39-8-9/32

AUTHORS:

Dalkhuren, B., Levenets, I. Yu., Morayev, Yu. V.,
Retrovskiy, V. N., KhaynatSKIY, S.S.

TITLE:

The Neutron-Deficient Isotope Ho^{155} . Letter to the
Editor

PERIODICAL:

ABSTRACT:

Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol 8, Nr 3, p 248 (USSR);
Mihelich, W., and others (see ref.) announced the exis-
tence of a short-lived isotope Ho^{155} as
a parent nucleus needed to explain the formation of
isotopes of Dy^{155} and Dy^{156} . The authors investigated
on a scintillation γ -spectrometer the γ -spectrum of
a holmium sample obtained as a result of deep splitting
of tantalum. The exposure to 660-keV protons of the
synchrocyclotron of the Joint Institute of Nuclear
Research (Ob'yedinennoye Yedrovoye Institut im. A. I. Le-
vinskogo) and the Joint Institute of Nuclear
Research (Ob'yedinennoye Yedrovoye Institut im. A. I. Le-
vinskogo) also performed multiple chromatographic separation
of the daughter element dysprosium. A triple separation

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in 1-hr intervals showed in all three cases the presence
of only Dy^{155} isotope identified from its γ -spectrum
and half-life. Mass number of Dy^{155} was identified by means
of a mass spectrometer. The amount of Dy^{155}

in consecutive separation was proportional to the activity
of the parent material (Ho^{155}) and varied according to
a half-life of approximately 40 min. The authors
therefore, claim that they positively established the
existence of the Ho^{155} isotope with a half-life of
46 ± 3 min. The γ -spectrum with a half-life of
46 ± 3 min. The γ -spectrum of this isotope probably
contains the line ~ 150 keV of this isotope probably
attributed the ~ 150 keV γ -line and others earlier
attributed to Ho^{155} and Ho^{156} . The authors noted that
approximately 1 hr to Ho^{155} , although a half-life of
approximately 40 min. The authors noted that
there is a determination was not sufficiently substantiated.
There are references, 2 Soviet, 1 U.K., 1 U.S.A., 1
U.K. and 1 U.S.A. references are: 1. Mihelich, W.,
C. Handley, Phys. Rev., 104, 559 (1957); 2. Handley,
K. Jacob, J. Mihelich, S. Hammett, C. Handley, Bull.

Card 2/3

Letter to the Editor

Atom. Phys. Soc., Ser. 2, 24, 259 (1957); 3. V. Mihelich,
A. Table of Low Energy γ -Rays from the Decay of
Radioisotopes, 1957.

SUBMITTED:

July 14, 1959

Card 3/3

ZABOKRITSKIY, Ye.I.; PETRICHENKO, V.P.; KHAYNATSKIY, V.D.

Improvement of the direct start circuit of a synchronous motor
with a directly connected exciter. Energ. i elektrotekh. prom.
no.3:8-9 J1-S '62.
(MIRA 18:11)

KHAYNER, S., inzh.; UR'YEV, N., inzh.

Using new entraining agents in making air-entrained gypsum.
Stroi. mt. 4 no. 11:34 N '58.
(Gypsum) (MIRA 11:12)

ISEROV, D.Z., inzh.; KHAYNER, S.P., inzh.; LEEFEDEVA, N.I., inzh.

Foamed perlite ceramic as a new material for high-temperature
thermal insulation. Energetik 12 no.3,32-34 Mr '64.

(MIRA 17:4)

KHAYNER, S.P., inzh.

Valuable properties of foamed perlite ceramics. Stroim. mat. 9
no. 11:20-23 N '63.
(MIRA 17:4)

KITAYENOV, V. a., prof., doktor tekhn. nauk ; KHAYDOR, S. P., inzh.

Book about perlite. Stroil. mat. 10 no. 9:40 - p. 3 of cover 3 '64
(KIRA 18:2)

KHAYNER, S.P., inzh.

Optimum water-hardness ratio for cellular concrete. Stroi. zat
10 no.11:29-30 N '64. (MIRA 18:1)

KHAYNIA, V. [Kainia, V.]

Increasing the productivity of swampy forests by drainage. Trudy Inst.
lesa 49:94-100 '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut zoologii i botaniki AN Estonskoy SSR.
(Estonia--Forests and forestry) (Estonia--Drainage)

RUSSIAN, V. Ya.

USSR/Physics - Vulcanization

FD-432

Card 1/1 : Pub. 153 - 2/18

Author : Bresler, S. Ye.; Pryadilova, V. I.; Khaynman, V. Ya.

Title : Investigating the mechanism governing the vulcanization of rubber by means of radioactive sulfur. I.

Periodical : Zhur. tekhn. fiz. 24, 577-598, Apr 1954

Abstract : Work out procedures for measuring the diffusion and solvability of sulfur in rubber. Obtain values for the coefficient of diffusion and solvability over a wide range of temperatures. Show that free sulfur in rubber dissolves and diffuses in the form of the molecules S₈. Acknowledge the participation of V. P. Kushner, A. A. Polyak, I. A. Rozov, Ye. M. Sominskiy.

Institution : -

Submitted : September 21, 1953

KHAYMAN, V. Ya.
BOGDANOV, O.S.; KIZEVAL'TER, B.V.; KHAYMAN, V.Ya.

Flotation rate equations. TSvet.net. 27 no.4:6-10 J1-Ag '54.
(MIRA 10:10)

1.Nauchno-issledovatel'sky institut mekhanicheskoy obrabotki
poléznnykh iskopayemykh.
(Flotation)

BOGDANOV, O.S.; KIZEVAL'TER, B.V.; KHAYMAN, V.Ya.

About the article "Kinetic equations of the flotation process".
TSvet.met.29 no.6:83 Jo '56. (MLRA 9:9)
(Flotation)

SOV/137-58-10-20395

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Metallurgiya, 1958, Nr 10, p6 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Bogdanov, O. S. , Podnek, A. K. , Khaynman, V. Ya. , Yanis, N. A.

TITLE: Studies by the Mekhanobr Institute in the Field of Flotation Theory
(Raboty instituta Mekhanobr v oblasti teorii flotatsii)

PERIODICAL: Obogashcheniye rud, 1957, Nr 5, pp 25-28

ABSTRACT: A brief examination is made of the major studies conducted at the Mekhanobr Institute in the field of study of the physical and mechanical foundations of flotation and the reaction between flotation reagents and minerals.

M. M.

1. Ores--Flotation
2. Flotation--Theory
3. Reagents---Chemical reactions
4. Minerals--Chemical reactions

Card 1/1

KHAYTMAN, V. Y., BOGDANOV, O. S., PODNEK, A. K., and YANIS, N. A.

"Investigation of the Action of Modifying Agents in Flotation,"
a paper submitted at the International Congress on Mineral Dressing,
18-21 Sep 57, Stockholm.

SO: C-3,800,349

BOGDANOV, O. S., KHAYNMAN, B. Y., YANIS, N. A. and PODNEK, A. K. (Moscow)

KHAYNMAN, V. YA.

"Study of the Flotation Process with Radioisotope Tracer Techniques."

paper presented at the Intl. Conference on Radioisotopes in Scientific Research
in Paris, 19-20 Sept 1957.

Angewandte Chemie, No. 3, 1958.

KHAYNMAN, V. Ya.

O.S. Bodganov, A. K. Podnek and V. Ya. Khaynman (Mekhanobr)

"The kinetics of the action of flotation reagents"

V.Ya. Khaynman (Mekhanobr)

"An investigation of the mechanism of the action of cyanides and complex cyanide compounds of ferri- and ferrocyanides"

report presented at the 4th Scientific and Technical Session of the Mekhanobr
Inst, Leningrad, 15-18 July 1958

KHAYIMAN, V.Ya., Cand Tech Sci -- (diss) "Study of the mechanism
of depressing action of cyan-containing compounds ^{by means} ~~with utilization~~
of the method of radioactive indicators." Len, 1959. 16 pp
with graphs (Main Administration of Sci Res ~~Studies~~ and ^{Planning} ~~Project~~
Organizations under Gosplan USSR. All-Union Sci. Res-~~Study~~ and
Planning Inst of Mechanical Processing ^{Working} of Mineral Resources "Mechan-
obr"). 200 copies. (KL, 38-59, 118)

"Mechsmotr").

54

SOV/136-59-3-4/21

AUTHORS: Bogdanov, O.S., Professor, Podnek, A.K., Candidate of Technical Sciences and Khaynman, V.Ya., Engineer

TITLE: The Kinetics of the Absorption of Flotation Reagents by Minerals (Kinetika pogloshcheniya flotatsionnykh reagentov mineralami)

PERIODICAL: Tsvetnyye Metally, 1959, Nr 3, pp 12 - 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors note the scarcity until recently of research on the kinetics of flotation-reagent absorption. They refer to the work at Gintsvetmet, directed by S.I. Mitrofanov (Ref 1) in this field, which led to equations by which their own results could be represented. Figure 1 shows the linear isotherms of the logarithm of absorption against the logarithm of time for xanthate consumptions of 1 000 and 50 g/ton. The authors consider first the rate of exchange of ions of the same and of different valencies when the amount of sorption is negligible. The use of an adsorption column (Figure 2) enables reagent-absorption to be measured in 2-3 sec and greatly reduces the influence of ions displaced from the mineral surface on subsequent sorption. Integrating the rates of sorption deduced for infinitesimal layers the

Card1/3

SOV/136-59-3-4/21

The Kinetics of the Absorption of Flotation Reagents by Minerals

authors obtain an expression for that in the whole column, showing that for equi-valent ion exchange the rate is proportional to the initial concentration of the solution, i.e. the proportion of the reagent absorbed in the mineral does not depend on the initial concentration. They go on to consider the exchange of ions of different valencies. Their experiments on the sorption of xanthate by galenite showed (Figures 3,4) contrary to their equation, that the relation between sorption and initial concentration is almost linear. This could be due to only one ion of xanthate being linked with one lead ion in the galenite crystal lattice, a type of sorption which has been shown (Ref 2) to be possible. They conclude that possibly experimental data on the absorption kinetics do not always reflect the mechanism of sorption (when the controlling factor is the diffusion of the reagent through the water envelope to the mineral surface). The other broad case considered is when the action of the reagent produces a multiple layer on the mineral surface. Here, the rate-controlling process is the diffusion of the reactants

Card2/3

SOV/136-59-3-4/21

The Kinetics of the Absorption of Flotation Reagents by Minerals

through the layer of reaction products and the authors deduce equations which represent their experimental results (Figure 5). In these experiments a weighed portion of galenite was stirred with xanthate solution at a solid:liquid ratio of 1:4. There are 5 figures and 3 references, 2 of which are Soviet and 1 English.

Card 3/3

KHAYNMAN, V.Ya.

Mechanism of the depressant action of cyanide bearing compounds
during the separation of copper-lead-zinc products. Obog.rud
4 no.3:13-20 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flotation—Equipment and supplies) (Nonferrous metals)

BOGDANOV, O.S.; MIKHAYLOVA, N.S.; PODNEK, A.K.; KHAYTMAN, V.Ya.

Methods of investigating the sorption of flotation reagents
by mineral mixtures. Obog. rud 4 no.5:3-5 '59. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)
(Sorption)

MIKHAYLOVA, N.S.; KHAYNMAN, V.Ya.; YANIS, N.A.

Use of liquid scintillation counters to determine the sorption of
flotation reagents. Obog. rud 5 no.5:28-41 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flotation--Equipment and supplies)

KHAYNMAN, V.Ya.; BOGDANOV, V.I.

Investigating the mechanism of the interaction of flotation reagents
and minerals by means of infrared spectroscopy. Obog. rud 5
no.6:27-31 '60. (MIRA 14:8)
(Flotation) (Spectrum, Infrared)

S/081/62/000/001/027/067
B151/B101

AUTHORS: Mikhaylova, N. S., Khaynman, V. Ya., Yanis, N. A.

TITLE: Application of liquid scintillation counters for the investigation of the interaction between flotation reagents and minerals

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 302-303, abstract 11155 (Tr. Vses. n.-i. i proyekt. in-ta mekhan. obrabotki poleznykh iskopayemykh, no. 128, 1961, 37-44)

TEXT: A description is given of methods, measuring equipments and results from the application of scintillating solutions and gels. These methods make it possible to increase by 200 - 250 times the sensitivity of the measurement of isotopes with soft β -radiation, on the surface of mineral powders and in dilute aqueous solutions. This method opens up new possibilities for investigation and also makes working with such radiators safer and cheaper. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

GORLOVSKIY, S.I.; KHAYNMAN, V.Ya.

Action of high molecular weight flocculants. Obog. rud 6 no.4:
24-29 '61. (MIRA 15:1)
(Flocculation)

~~GORLOVSKIY, S.I. [Gorlovskiy, S.I.];~~ HAINMAN, V.I. [Khaynman, V.I.]

Peculiarities of the action of macromolecular flocculants.
Analele metalurgie 16 no.3:28-34 J1-S '62.

BOGDANOV, O. S.; KHAYNMAN, V. Ya.; MAKSIMOV, I. I.

"On Certain Physical-Mechanical Factors Determining the Rate of Flotation."

paper to be presented at the Intl Mineral Dressing Conf, New York City,
20-24 Sep 64.

Inst "Mekhanobr," Leningrad.

MAZURKIN, I.I.; KRYAZEV, V.I.

Studying the effect of processed taling paper on the float
layer on the rate and sensitivity of floating. Tsvet. met.
38 no.5:6-8 May '65. (SUA 1966)

BLEKHMAN, I.J. (Leningrad); KHAYNMAN, V.Ya. (Leningrad)

Theory of the vibratory separation of granular mixes. Izv. AN SSSR.
Mekh. no.5:22-30 S-O '65. (MIRA 18:10)

ACC NR: AF6037003

(A,N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/66/008/011/3403/3404

AUTHOR: Khaynovskaya, V. V.; Smirnov, L. S.

ORG: Institute of Physics of Semiconductors, SO AN SSSR, Novosibirsk (Institut fiziki poluprovodnikov SO AN SSSR)

TITLE: Interaction between radiation defects and dislocations in germanium

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 8, no. 11, 1966, 3403-3404

TOPIC TAGS: crystal defect, crystal dislocation phenomenon, germanium semiconductor, radiation effect, plastic deformation

ABSTRACT: To determine conditions for the recovery of the initial properties of germanium following irradiation, the authors observed the motion of dislocations during irradiation of germanium by a flux of 3.5-Mev electrons. p-type germanium with resistivity 5 ohm-cm and initial dislocation density 10^3 cm^{-2} was subjected to plastic deformation in vacuum at 700C to introduce dislocations. To protect the introduced dislocations from impurities, the samples were coated with gold prior to deformation. The dislocation position was determined by an etching method. The tests showed that irradiation caused a definite motion of the etch pits relative to the initial position (in the [111] direction), evidencing the climbing of the dislocations as they absorb vacancies or interstitial atoms. The average climbing distance was $\sim 20 \mu$, corresponding to absorption of 10^{12} atoms per unit dislocation length. The dislocations were displaced by interaction with point defects only at

Card 1/2

ACC NR: AP6037003

temperatures 100 - 280C, since formation of complexes with impurities competes with this interaction at lower temperatures. Dislocation climbing took place only following simultaneous application of the electron beam and high temperature. It is not clear from the results whether the intensification of the interaction with the defects during the irradiation or the temperature dependence of the produced defects is responsible for the climbing. It is concluded that interaction between radiation defects and dislocations offers new possibilities for studying both radiation defects and dislocation in semiconductors. Orig. art. has: 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 20/ SUBM DATE: 25May66/ ORIG REF: 001/ OTH REF: 004

Card 2/2

N NH AP5017062

ER, 0249-65 " " " A 128
621, 3, 5, 597

621.3.
Mamayevskaya, V. V., Edel'man, F.:

 GaAs gallium arsenide

С. И. Ширское отделение. 1955.

1. The number of people who are in the
2. The number of people who are in the
3. The number of people who are in the

100-443889-1000

• John N. A. T.

1980-1981

L 58908-65

2

SR A 5017054

... etch pattern in the ...
... while reducing the duration of the ...
... should be carried out at high temperature ...
... of all the etch patterns are given. "In combination ...
... for orienting the samples." Orig. art. has: 2 figures.

... Institut fiziki tverdogo tela ...
... Novosibirsk Institute of ...
... Siberian Branch, AN SSSR.

1964

ENCL. 60

002

OTHER. 005

AF5013728

UBZ 100 4/11/67

Shchuk, I.Ye.; Khaynovskaya, L.L.

gallium arsenide

gallium arsenide, indium

gallium arsenide, indium

crystal dislocation, iodine, iodide, semiconductor, crystal

ring of semiconductor crystal
to III-V semiconductors where
iodine vapor. This method coupled with plastic deformation makes it
leave the traces of indium
slipping. n-type GaAs
ion densities of 10^{18} and 10^{19}
a quartz tube furnace where the

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4

1st region was 4000 for GaAs and 2500 for T-Ge. The temperature was controlled by means of a thermocouple. Plastic deformation was carried out in a furnace. The time lasted between 2 and 4 hours.

Институт физики твердого тела, Академия наук СССР
Institute of Solid State Phys., Academy of Sciences, USSR

Am 54

ENCL: 1

OTHER: 1

KHAYNOVSKIY, A., inzhener.

Device for testing the hermetic seal of the fuel system on the
IaAZ-204 truck. Avt.transp. 32 no.7:37 J1 '54. (MLRA 7:9)
(Automobiles--Engines)

KHAYMOVSKIY, A.

Testing the technical condition of a MAZ - 205 truck during the
TO - 2 process. Avt.transp.32 no.12:15-17 D '54. (MLRA 8:3)

1. Nachal'nik OTK 1-y avtobazy Upravleniya gruzovogo avtotranspor-
ta Mosgorispolkoma.
(Motor trucks)

KHAYNOVSKIY, A.

Experience in operating the MAZ-205 truck. Avt.transp. 33 no.12:
9-11 D '55. (MLBA 9:3)
(Motortrucks--Repairing)

KHATNOVSKII, A.

Experience with operating IAAZ-210 trucks. Avt. transp. ³⁴ no.8:
16-17 Ag '56. (MLA 9:10)

1. Nachal'nik otдела tekhnicheskogo kontrolya 1-y avtobazy
Glavnosavtotransa.
(Motortrucks)

KHAYNOVSKIY, A.

Experts in high production work. Avt.transp. 35 no.3:21-22 Mr '57.
(MIRA 10:5)

1.1-ya avtobaza Glavmssavtotransa.
(Automobiles--Maintenance)

KHAYNOVSKIY, M.M., inzh.

Hydraulic dismantling device with a self-centering latch. Energetik
12 no.3:20-21 Mr '64. (MIRA 17:4)

KHAYNOVSKIY, N.U.

Neurinomas of the gastrointestinal tract. Sov.med. 26 no.6:64-66
Je '62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Iz kafedry normal'noy anatomii Sverdlovskogo meditsinskogo
instituta (zav. - prof. T.P.Gorbashev).
(ALIMENTARY CANAL---TUMORS)

KHAYNOVS'KIY, S.D.

Cytological picture of wound exudate as a criterion of the
effectiveness of antireticular cytotoxic serum. Medych.zhur. 19
no.2:93 '49. (MIRA 10:12)
(SERUM THERAPY) (WOUNDS--TREATMENT)

23464

S/114/61/000/007/003/003
E194/E455

26.2130

AUTHORS: Polyatskin, M.A., Candidate of Technical Sciences,
Slatil', A.A., Khaynovskiy, Ya.S., Engineer and
Babkin, V.N., Engineer

TITLE: Natural gas burners for gas-turbine combustion chambers

PERIODICAL: Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961⁷, No.7, pp.34-36

TEXT: In designing the combustion chamber for a gas turbine type
PTY-50-800 (GTU-50-800) burning natural gas, insufficient
information was available about burner design. Accordingly,
TsKTI and KhTGZ made a joint investigation of burners in an
experimental combustion chamber which was described in an article
by M.Polyatskin and Z.M.Svyatskiy in Teploenergetika, 1959, No.2.
The main object was not so much to find the best burner for
burning natural gas as to study the main features of certain very
different types of burner. Accordingly, besides studying complete-
ness of combustion, an attempt was made to study the influence of
the burner design on flame structure. As the process of mixing
gas with air governs burner operation, three types of burner,
illustrated in Fig.2, were tested. The first of these (Fig.2a)
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S/114/61/000/007/003/003
E194/E455

Natural gas burners ...

uses a conical swirler, which allows preliminary mixing of gas and air in the actual burner. The second (Fig.2b) has a flat swirler with hollow blades, gas being delivered through holes in the blade; it allows only partial mixing of fuel and air in the burner. In the third type (Fig.2B) the gas and air are mixed in the actual combustion chamber. A number of variants on these basic designs were tested. The usual kinds of measurements were made and, in addition, gas samples were taken for analysis at various places in the flame tube and measurements were made of the gas temperature. Curves of completeness of combustion and of temperature distribution were plotted and the influence of various minor design modifications on the performance were studied with such curves. With natural gas, combustion was most complete with the burner with conical swirler but it could operate only over a narrow range of excess-air factor. The burner with flat swirler with the gas delivered through hollow blades was more stable, particularly when there was no preliminary mixing of gas and air. Studies of temperature distribution and gas analysis distribution were made with various design modifications and, in general, the following

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Natural gas burners ...

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conclusions are drawn. When burning liquid fuel, it is desirable to have a fairly strong axial return flow of hot combustion products to heat up the liquid fuel and to stabilize combustion. However, when burning natural gas, the axial return of a large quantity of heat to the root of the flame usually gives inadequate oxygen and can lead to soot formation. With natural gas, quite a small return flow, required to ensure stable ignition of the mixture, is sufficient. None of the burners tested was good in respect of completeness of combustion; the main reason for this was that methane was carried away along the walls of the flame tube where the temperature is lowest with high excess-air factor. If preliminary mixing of the fuel and air is reduced, the range of stable operation is widened. It is expected that the experimental data on flame structure will be useful in designing the distribution of air and fuel over the chamber section. There are 5 figures and 4 Soviet-bloc references.

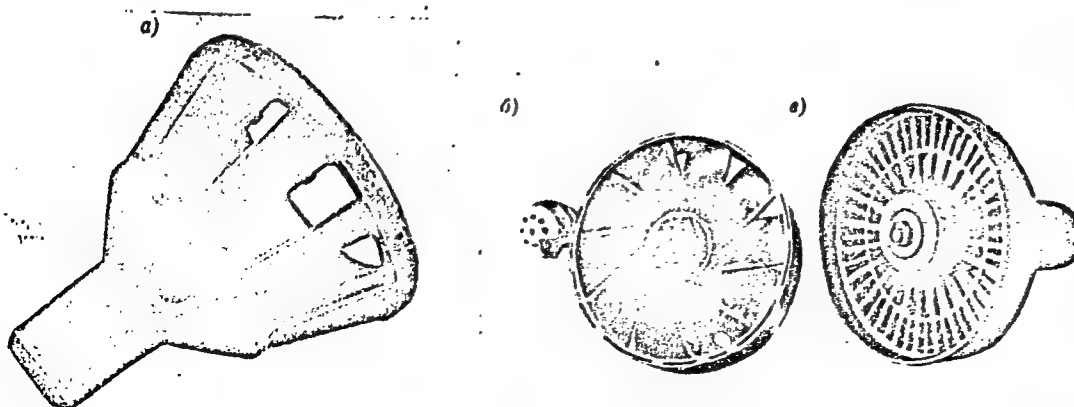
Card 3/4

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920017

Natural gas burners ...

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S/114/61/000/007/003/003
E194/E455



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Fig.2.

SHATIL', A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S., inzh.; MURASHKO,
V.D., inzh.

Burning of natural gas under pressure in the combustion chamber
of a gas turbine system. Teploenergetika 11 no. 1:63-67 Ja '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Tsentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut i Khar'kovskiy
turbinnyy zavod im. S.M.Kirova.

POLYATSKIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHATIL', A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; MURASHKO, V.D.

Study of combustion and heat exchange processes in the combustion
chamber of a gas turbine system operating on natural gas. Energ.
i. elektrotekh. prom. no.3:25-30 J1-S '63. (MIRA 16:10)

POLYATSKIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHATIL', A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S., inzh.; BABKIN, V.N., inzh.

Certain data on heat exchange in the combustion chamber of a gas turbine system operating on natural gas. Teploenergetika 8 no.7: 68-72 J1 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy kotloturbinnyy institut imeni I.I. Polzunova i Khar'kovskiy turbogeneratorsnyy zavod.

(Gas turbines) (Heat--Transmission)

KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; SEKUNDA, A.T.; KHINGIN, L.M., red.; KOVAL'SKAYA,
I.F., tekhn. red.

[Combustion chambers of gas-turbine systems working on liquid fuel; review of foreign technology] Kamery sgoraniia gazoturbinykh ustanovok, rabotaiushchikh na zhidkom toplive; obzor zarubezhnoi tekhniki. Moskva, TsINTIMASH, 1961. 38 p.

(MIRA 15:3)

(Gas turbines)

POLYATSKIN, M.A., kand.tekhn.nauk; SHATIL', A.A., kand.tekhn.nauk;
KHAYNOVSKOY, Ya.S., inzh.; SEKUNDA, A.T., inzh.

Testing the experimental GTU-50-800 combustion chamber fired with
natural gas. Teploenergetika 9 no.1:20-24 Ja '62.

(MIRA 14:12)

1. TSentral'nyy kotloturbinnyy institut im. I.I.Polzunova i
Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod imeni Kirova.

(Gas turbines---Testing)

(Gas, Natural)

KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; SEKUNDA, A.T.

Experimental combustion chamber stand. Energ. i elektrotekh.

prom. no.1:27-32 '62.

(MIRA 15:6)

(Turbogenerators--Testing)

S/026/63/000/005/002/011
E194/E455

DATE: 11.11.1963 CANDIDATE: 1.11.1963

11.11.1963

11.11.1963

A study was made of radiative and convective heat transfer

not be separated by the usual procedure of having calorimeters with
different degrees of blackness because of the limitation of

in investigation of heat exchange

S/096/63/000/005/002/011

FIG. 7.

present and the calorimeter surface is at a different temperature from that of the surrounding casing are explained. A special

of location thermocouple is

located near the plate

used to determine the incident radiant-heat flows

in the first, third and fifth casing

4 mm in diameter, is located at the focus of an ellipsoid with

flame tube and the flow on the inner side

$$A_{\text{eff}} = 0.01 \cdot 10^{0.8}$$

(6)

In some of the tubes the radiant and convective components of heat transfer were separated by means of calorimeters and hemispherical radiation radiometers. Calculated and experimental results are in agreement within 20% which is considered satisfactory. Graphs are plotted of the relationship between the effective blackness of the flame and the excess-air factor, of the spectral blackness temperature of the flame in the wavelength range of 0.8 to 2.6 μ , which displays the typical wavy spectrum of diatomic gases, and curves of the spectral intensity of radiation of black, grey and actual flame for a flame temperature of 1823°K. The data obtained can be used to draw up a heat-flow balance on the wall of the flame tube with accuracy sufficient for practical purposes; similar calculations can be made for other combustion chambers of similar design burning natural gas. In making these calculations it is recommended that the coefficient

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S/096/63/000/005/002/011

An investigation of heat exchange ... 2194/2455

of thermal effectiveness ψ should be calculated by the following expression

$$\psi = \left[1 - \left(\frac{T_{ct}}{T_p} \right)^4 \frac{1}{\epsilon_T} \right] \epsilon_{ct} \quad (9)$$

and the degree of blackness of the furnace radiation ϵ_T by

ϵ_p

(12)

... of the casings should be calculated in the

KHAYNOVSKIY, Ya.S.; SEKUNDA, A.T.

Combustion chambers of foreign gas turbine systems. Energ. i
elektrotekh. prom. no.1:70-72 Ja-Mr '63. (MIRA 16:5)
(Gas turbines)

L 22292-66 EP:(n)-2/EWT(a)/EWT(m)/ETC(m)-6/T/EWP(f) WW/WE
 ACC NR: AP6009813 (V) UR/0096/66/000/004/0043/0048 86
 AUTHOR: Polyatskin, M.A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Shatil', S.
 A.A. (Candidate of technical sciences); Khaynovskiy, Ya.S. (Candidate of
 technical sciences); Murashko, V.D. (Engineer); Miroshnichenko, V.I.
 (Engineer)
 ORG: TsKTI; KhtGZ
 TITLE: Mixing and combustion processes // in the combustion chamber of a
 gas turbine installation 17
 SOURCE: Teploenergetika, no.4, 1966, 43-48
 TOPIC TAGS: gas turbine engine, combustion chamber test, aerodynamic
 research, natural gas, combustion mechanism, flow structure
 ABSTRACT: The article reports the results of aerodynamic investigations
 of an experimental combustion chamber with three different types of
 burners. The measurements were made with a laser probe, cylindrical
 and conical probe, at sections located at relative distances L/D from
 the burner equal to 0.48, 1.1, 1.72, and 3.2 (D is the diameter of the
 chamber). The fuel was natural gas. Data on the axial mass velocities
 and the composition of the products of combustion make it possible to
 establish the distribution of the mass velocities of the fuel being fed
 over the cross section of the chamber. Calculation of the local values
 of the mass velocities of the fuel was carried out with the approximate
 formula:
 Card 1/2 UDC: 621.438.621.43.056.001.5

L 22292-66

ACC NR: AP6009813

0

$$B_1 = \frac{w_1 \rho_1}{L_0 \alpha_1}, \text{ кг/м}^3 \cdot \text{сек}, \quad (1)$$

where w_1 and ρ_1 are the local velocity and density of the gas; α_1 are the local values of the excess air coefficients. L_0 is the stoichiometric coefficient (for the gas used, $L_0 = 16.4 \text{ kg/kg}$). The experimental form of the flame in the combustion chamber is illustrated in a series of figures. Other figures show the schematic mixing picture in the combustion chamber. In general, the experimental results indicate that in the combustion the main mechanism is convective transfer which, in turn, is determined by the aerodynamic structure of the flow. Orig. art. has: 5 formulas and 7 figures.

SUB CODE: 21/3/ SUBM DATE: none/ CRIG REF: 013

Card 2/2 nst

ACC NR: AT7003565

(N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/3240/66/000/001/0073/0074

AUTHORS: Murashko, V. D.; Sekunda, A. T.; Khaynovskiy, Ya. B.

ORG: Kharkov Turbine Plant (Khar'kovskiy turbinnyy zavod)

TITLE: Tests of burning equipment for the combustion chamber of a gas turbine installation GTU-50-800

SOURCE: Kharkov. Politekhmicheskii institut. Energeticheskoye mashinostroyeniye, no. 1, 1966. Teploobmen i gazodinamika (Heat transfer and gas dynamics), 73-74 and insert following pg. 74

TOPIC TAGS: ~~gas turbine engine~~ gas turbine engine test, gas turbine, combustion chamber, combustion chamber test, natural gas, burning rate/ GTU-50-800 gas turbine

ABSTRACT: A full-scale experimental combustion chamber of high-pressure gas turbine GTU-50-800 was mounted on a special stand to test and adjust the equipment associated with this chamber. Controlling and measuring devices for temperature, pressure, and fuel (natural gas) consumption were provided. Heat stresses near to the operational ones ($8 \cdot 10^6$ Kcal/m²·hr · atm) were maintained in these tests conducted by the Kharkov Turbine Plant in cooperation with TsKTI. The equipment was rated according to its operational economy, incompleteness of combustion (q_3), pressure loss ΔP_{ko} , combustion constancy, and the tendency toward sputtering combustion. Work was

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ACC NR: AT7003565

preceded by tests of small scale models, leading to the construction of main burners with fiat and conical main dampers. Tests results are fully described in (Zh. Energomashinostroyeniye, 1961, No. 7) and in (Zh. Teploenergetika, 1962, No. 1). They show the burner with a conical damper to be most economical. The performance of four types of main burners and pilot burners is briefly analyzed and their characteristics are shown graphically. Cold air (60--700) was used with all but one design variant. In the latter case ($t_{air} = 375--450C$), q_3 dropped from 9% to 0.7--1.4%.

Orig. art. has: 1 photograph and 4 graphs.

SUB CODE: 21/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 004

Card 2/2

3:0231 24 01:11 11 11 11

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501.396-11 11 11

Aviation, telegraph, i. ychist, tekhn

2

compensating the temperature

valley bottom, 00, Vysoke temperat, tenzodatchiki, M., Masgals, 1703, 107-103

temperature compensation

tenzometer resistance variation

are described as well as

compensation loop in the adjacent

and a combination tenzometer

ENCL: 1

KRAYODAKOV, S. M.

"Opyt sozdaniya pis'mennosti u raneye bespis'mennykh narodov SSSR (na prime-
re narodov Dagestana)."

report submitted for 7th Intl Cong, Anthropological & Ethnological Sciences,
Moscow, 3-10 Aug 64.

KINZIKEYEV, A.R.; KHAYREDINOV, N.Sh.; AZAMATOV, V.I.

Importance of studying the mode of oil occurrences when calculating reserves. Geol.nefti i gaza 6 5:56-58 My '62.
(MIRA 15:5)

1. Tatarskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy neftyanoy institut.
(Shugurovo region (Tatar A.S.S.R.)—Petroleum geology)

GEODEKYAN, A.A.; USHKO, K.A.; DENISEVICH, V.V.; KHAV^{VP}EDINOV, N.Sh.

Comparison of cross sections of Middle Pliocene sediments in connection with the oil and gas potentials of the South Caspian area of warping. Geol. nefti i gaza 6 no.11:34-41 N '62. (MIRA 5:12)

1. Otdeleniye geologo-geograficheskikh nauk AN SSSR, Nauchno-issledovatel'skaya laboratoriya geologicheskikh kriteriyev otsenki perspektiv neftegazonosnosti i "Turkmenneft".

CHAYKA, V.M.; KRAYRETOVICH, I.V.; KRYAZEV, A.I.; GABRIEL, A.V.

Detrital accessories and the petrogenesis of granites in the
Yonisey Range. Geol. i geofiz. no.12:117-140 '64.

(1964 18:64)

I. Krasnoyarskaya kompleksnaya laboratoriya Sibirskogo otdeleniya
AN SSSR.

MIKHEYENKO, V.I.; KHAYRETDINOV, I.A.

Articulate dikes of traps in the northeastern part of the
Tuguska syncline. Dokl. AN SSSR 159 no.4:808-810 D 16:
(MIRA 18:1)
1. Institut geologii i geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN
SSSR. Predstavleno akademikom V.S. Sobolevym.

BERMAN, B.I.; PROKHOROV, V.G.; KHAYRETDINOV, I.A.

Temperatures of the formation of pyrite-complex metal mineralization
in eastern Tuva. Geol.rud.mestorozh. 7 no.4:63-75 J1-Ag '65.
(MIRA 18:3)

1. Moskovskiy geologorazvedochnyy institut im. Ordzhonikidze.

VOYTKEVICH, G.V.; PROKHOROV, V.G.; KHAYRETDINOV, I.A.

Nature of thermoelectric effect in minerals. Dokl. AN SSSR 162
no.1:169-172 My '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Krasnoyarskaya kompleksnaya laboratoriya Instituta geologii i
geofiziki Sibirskogo otdeleniya AN SSSR. Submitted January 13,
1965.

KHAYRETDINOV, I.A.; DOKUKIN, G.P.; PROKHOROV, V.G.; SVERLOVA, V.N.

Use of gas testing for prospecting in the fault areas of the
Western Sayan Mountains. Geol. i geofiz. no.10:135-137 '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

1. Krasnoyarskoye otdeleniye Sibirskogo nauchno-issledovatel'-
skogo instituta geologii, geofiziki i mineral'nogo syr'ya.
Submitted March 25, 1964.

S/G49/59/000/12/007/027
E032/E591

AUTHORS: Bulashevich, Yu. P. and Khayritdinov, R.K.

TITLE: On the Theory of Diffusion of Emanations in Porous Media²⁶


PERIODICAL: Izvestiya Akademii nauk SSSR, Seriya geofizicheskaya,
1959, Nr 12, pp 1787-1792 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The present paper examines the basic equations of the theory of diffusion of radioactive emanations in porous media, and gives a general derivation of the diffusion equation, taking convection into account. The diffusion and convection currents are defined by Eqs (2.1) and (2.2), where c is the concentration of the emanation in the pores, D is the diffusion coefficient, η is the porosity, Q is the rate of liberation of the emanation into the pores per unit volume of the medium, λ is the decay constant of the emanation and v is the velocity of convective transport. The rate of change of the amount of the emanation in the pores in a volume V can then be written in the form given by Eq (2.3). By transforming the surface integrals into volume integrals and equating

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S/049/59/000/12/007/027
E032/E591

On the Theory of Diffusion of Emanations in Porous Media

the integrands, one obtains Eq (2.4). In the case of a uniform porous medium, and with $v = \text{const}$, Eq (2.5) is obtained. Eqs (2.4) and (2.5) also describe the case where the pores are filled by a liquid rather than by gas. If surface phenomena are excluded, then on the boundary between two porous media, the total diffusion and convection current density must be continuous and this is expressed by Eq (2.7). The normal velocity components on the separation boundary are subject to special boundary conditions. In particular, in the case of filtration of an incompressible liquid, Eq (2.8) must be obeyed. Bearing this equation in mind, the boundary condition (2.7) may be rewritten in the form given by Eq (2.9). If the diffusion of the emanation can be neglected in comparison with the convective transport, then $D_1 = D_2 = 0$, and the degree of equation (2.5) is reduced. Accordingly, Eq (2.9) gives a single sufficient condition on the separation boundary, namely, the condition given by Eq (2.10). In the absence of convection, Eq (2.9) leads to Eq (2.11). 

Card2/4

S/049/59/000/12/007/027
E032/E591

On the Theory of Diffusion of Emanations in Porous Media

In this case, Eq (2.10) becomes an extra requirement. It is shown that this extra condition is satisfied in the case of a stationary distribution of the emanation. In the case of stationary diffusion, Eq (2.5) leads to Eq (2.12). The above equations, namely, Eq (2.12) and the boundary conditions, may be rewritten in the form given by Eqs (2.12) to (2.15), where $c^* = \eta c$ and $D^* = D/\eta$. In the majority of papers on the theory of the emanation method, use is made of Eq (2.13) and the boundary condition (2.15). However, the condition (2.14) is usually replaced by $c_1 = c_2$ and no indication is given as to which concentration is being considered, i.e. volume concentration or pore concentration. To check this point, an experiment has been carried out and it was found that if the dimensions of the micropores are greater than the mean free path of the diffusing atoms of the emanation, then the concentration in the pores is continuous across the separation boundary of two media with different porosity. It is pointed out

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S/049/51/000/12/007/027
E032/E51

On the Theory of Diffusion of Emanations in Porous Media

that the numerical results obtained by Budde (Ref 8) are incorrect because his calculations were carried out on the basis of equations of the type given by Eq (4.1) with boundary conditions (4.2) and (4.3). It is shown, however, that under these boundary conditions the correct diffusion equation is

$$\Delta c - \frac{\lambda \eta}{D} c = 0.$$

The experimental work reported in the present paper was done on builders' sand with a density of 1.40 g/cm^3 , porosity of 39% and humidity of 4%. The diffusion length was found to be 80 cm and the diffusion coefficient $0.54 \times 10^{-2} \text{ cm}^2/\text{sec}$.

There are 1 figure and 10 references, 9 of which are Soviet and 1 German.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skiy filial AN SSSR Institut geofiziki
(Ural Branch of the Ac.Sc., USSR, Institute of Geophysics)

SUBMITTED: April 4, 1959
Card 4/4

L 05118-67

ACC NR:

AP6030238

SOURCE CODE: UR/0394/66/004/007/0018/0019

AUTHOR: Emikh, T. A. ; Amosova, Z. T. ; Yerkeyeva, S. S. ; Khayretdinova, D. K.

ORG: Bashkir State University (Bashkirskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet)

TITLE: Influence of pre-treatment of seeds with N-substituted chloracetamides on the growth and development of Lutescens-62 wheat

SOURCE: Khimiya v sel'skom khozyaystve, v. 4, no. 7, 1966, 18-19

TOPIC TAGS: wheat, N-substituted chloracetamide/Lutescence-62 wheat chemical compound

ABSTRACT: Results are given of experiments made to study the effect of preliminary soaking before sowing of Lutescens-62 wheat seeds in water solutions of N-substituted chloramide compound which are obtained from ketones and monochloreacetic acid. Small doses of these solutions have been found to stimulate plant growth. Observations made over a period of two years showed that the compounds had a favorable effect on the germination, growth and development of the wheat, both in the laboratory and in the field. All phases of development of

Card 1/2

UDC: 631.547.631.11

L 05118-67

ACC NR: AP6030238

the plants tested occurred 1—3 days earlier than those of the control plants. The positive effect of preliminary soaking of seeds probably consists of intensification of the growing processes. Growth data show that in all tests the yield was higher than that of the control wheat. The best results were obtained with N-chloraceto-p-nitroaniline. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [W. A. 50] [GC]

SUB CODE: 06, 07/ SUBM DATE: 06Sep85/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 002/

Card 2/2

KH. KHAYROV, K. KH.

FA 12T72

USSR/Smelting
Steel

Jun 1947

"Conditions for High-speed Smelting of Acid
Electric Steel," K. Kh. Khayrov, 2 pp

"Vestnik Mashinostroyeniya" Vol XXVII, No 5

Detailed discussion of the chemical composition
of the slag, voltage, watt-meter readings, time
of smelting, nature of the charge, rate of absorption
of oxygen, etc., with tables.

12T72

KHAYROV, K. KH.

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/17/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000721920012-7

Defosforatsiia stali v kisloi elektropechi. (Vestn. Mash., 1949, no. 6, p.
38-42)

Dephosphorization of steel in an acid electric furnace.

DLC: TN4.V4

S0: Manufacturing and Mechanical Engineering in the Soviet Union, Library of
Congress, 1953.

KHAYROV, K. KH.

Technology

Process of electro-smelting of steel (acid-process) Moskva, Mashgiz, 1951.

Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August, 1952. UNCLASSIFIED.

KHAYROVA, Yu.A.; SHEVELEV, I.P.

Significance of medical gymnastics during the preoperative stage
in joint arthroplasty. *Op.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't.*
28 no.1:19-21 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz kliniki gospiatal'noy khirurgii (sav. - prof. P.P.Khokhlov)
Karagandinskogo meditsinskogo instituta.
(ARTHROPLASTY) (GYMNASTICS, MEDICAL)

POL'SPER, L.A.; ZKHUS, I.D.; GUSEVA, A.M.; VAGINA, G.P.; VASIL'YEVA, L.B.;
DOROSHO, R.G.; KLEVITS, M.V.; LAGER, P.I.; MARASANOVA, H.V.;
KHAYROVA, F.M.; BROD, I.O., otv.red.; NIKOLAYEVA, I.N., red.izd-va;
TUMANOV:KAYA, Ye.F., red.izd-va; MAKUNI, Ye.V., tekhn.red.

[Organic matter and clay minerals in eastern Ciscaucasia;
terrigenous Mesozoic and Maikop sediments — Organicheskoe
veshchestvo i glinistye mineraly Vostochno go Predkavkaz'ia;
terrigennye mezozoiskie i maikopskie otlozheniya. Moskva,
Izd-vo Akad.nauk SSSR, 1960. 205 p. (MIRA 14:2)

(Caucasus, Northern—Clay)
(Caucasus, Northern—Organic matter)

KHAYROVA, R.

Inclusion of Argentina in the system of multilateral payments. Den.
i kred. 16 no.1:80-81 Ja '58. (MIRA 11:3)
(Argentina--Balance (: trade)

Alkhin
KHAYMOV, Yu.A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Effect of training ~~for~~
U.S.S.R. ~~on~~ certain changes of the physiological indicators in
miners in connection with the working process." Alma-Ata, 1968,
11 pp. *Soviet Science* ~~Soviet Training~~ Council of the Institutes of Physiology,
Russia ~~Border~~ Pathology, Clinical and Experimental Surgery of Acad Sci
Kazakh) 120 copies (KL, 27-58, 118)

- 225 -

KHAYROVA, Yu.A. (Karaganda)

Evaluation of certain changes in the physiological conditions
of miners in connection with the work process and sports training.
Gig. truda i prof. zab. 4 no.4:16-19 Ap '60. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy institut.
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING) (MINERS---DISEASES AND HYGIENE)

KHAYROVA, Yuldus Abdulayevna, kand. med. nauk; SHEVELEV, Igor' Petrovich;
LAGUTINA, Ye.V., red.; BASHMAKOV, G.M., tekhn. red.

[Physical education in the prevention and treatment of pneumo-
coniosis] Fizicheskaya kul'tura v profilaktike i lechenii pnevmo-
koniozov. Moskva, Medgiz, 1962. 24 p. (MIRA 16:1)
(PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND TRAINING)
(LUNGS—DUST DISEASES)

~~KHAYRULLIN, A. Kh.~~

Dissertation defended for the degree of Candidate of Economic Sciences
at the Institute of Economics

"Problems of the Economic Effectiveness of Capital Investments in the
Petroleum-Refining Industry of the Bashkir ASSR."

Vestnik Akad. Nauk, No. 4, 1963, pp 119-145

KHAYRULIN, Sh., kand.sci'skokhoz.nauk, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo Truda

Contribution of scientists to stockbreeders. Okhr.truda i sots.
str.kh. 5 no.4:28 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)

1. Direktor Orenburgskogo nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta
molochno-~~r~~/asnogo skotovodstva.
(Orenburg Province--Cattle--Feeding and feeding stuffs)